

Henry L. Milner
USA



**AFFIDAVIT OF MATERIAL TRUTH AND FACTS
STUDENT AID POLICY ANALYSIS**

**NOTES: DECLARATION OF UOR TESTAMENT TO UOR WILL OF HENRY L.
MILNER AND JONATHAN BROWN OF THE TRUTH FOUNDATION NON-
NEGOTIABLE PRIVATE GOLD AND SILVER CESTUI QUE VIE
INTERNATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL TRUST.
HOLD WILL & TESTAMENT HARMLESS INDEMNITY AGREEMENT
WE ARE NOT DOMESTIC OR SERVANT**



Dear Governor, Judiciary Committee And Board Members, Constitutional Trustees of THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ET AL, ANY AND ALL Public Officers and Parties INVOLVED JOHN DOE & JANE DOE, (1 to 1,000,000 Public fiduciary UCC 8-402) SECRETARY-IN-CHARGE:

ALL that "TRUTH FOUNDATION CESTUI QUE VIE TRUST", with the Constitutional rights in the City of Hartford, any and all County and the State of Connecticut, follow:

We Henry L. Milner and Jonathan Brown, Co-Executor the Co-Settlor of the TRUTH FOUNDATION CESTUI QUE VIE TRUST. We are Invoking as We the People, OUR Political Power, through the undersigned i.e. in the Name of We the People Parties in Interest, We have standing up to speak and we saying to the STATES OF CONNECTICUT, All Public Officers, the Judiciary Committee And Board Members your Duty and Obligation is to provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of Henry L. Milner and Jonathan Brown and the People of this State ; We are involving in the Name of We the People, Our Political Power; hereby moves the STATES OF CONNECTICUT, All Public Officers, the Judiciary Committee And Board Members for a DECLARATION OF TRUAT AND DEMAND FOR ARREST: We convene the STATES OF CONNECTICUT, the Judiciary Committee And Board Members to open and on the

Public Record the DECLARATION OF UOR TESTAMENT TO UOR WILL OF Henry L. Milner and Jonathan Brown of the TRUTH FOUNDATION NON-NEGOTIABLE PRIVATE GOLD and SILVER CESTUI QUE VIE INTERNATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL TRUST per United States Constitution Article 1.-7. And the Bill of Rights, Amendment 1-25 and the Connecticut Constitution DECLARATION OF RIGHTS SEC 2., in which to file Our SWORN DECLARATION OF TRUAT, UNDER OATH AND AFFIRMATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY is about yours Oaths Office they solemnly swear or solemnly and sincerely affirm, Oaths of Office, Charters, Mission Statement, LICENSE[S], Bar Cards, WILL & TESTAMENT, TRUSTS and Bond[s], to protect the rights of the people. In support of this motion, the undersigned represents as In support of this motion, the undersigned represents In response to my misrepresented presumptions, let the record show, none of my previous, present, or future pleadings are/were submitted as "DECLARATION OF TRUAT" to be "DENIED" or Ignored. All of my past and future pleadings are/were an exercise of right—"Writs in the Nature of- QUO WARRANTO or/and Affidavits of Fact" as follows:

THE CONSTITUTION OF CONNECTICUT (1818)* THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION

Though the people of the state had long acquiesced under the form of government derived from the charter, and sanctioned by the legislature; yet it was considered by many that we had no constitution, as our government under the charter had never received the explicit approbation of the people subsequent to the declaration of independence. It was also considered to be inconsistent with the dignity of a free nation to hold their rights, even nominally by the tenure of a Royal Grant and that it was proper the powers of the government should be divided into separate departments, and individual rights be secured by a constitution that should control the legislature itself. It was therefore thought advisable to call a convention for that object. Accordingly, in 1818, a convention was assembled which agreed upon a constitution. It was submitted to the people, and approved by a vote of thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighteen in its favor and twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-four against its ratification. On the twelfth of October, 1818, Governor Wolcott issued his proclamation, at the request of the General Assembly, declaring that the constitution was thenceforth to be observed by all persons, as the Supreme Law of this State.

*Copy from original in State Library. On October 1, 1901 a vote was taken as to the calling of a constitutional convention for the purpose of revising the constitution. The vote was 47,317 in favor and 26,745 against. A convention was held, a revised constitution proposed and a vote taken June 16, 1902 as to its adoption with the result of 10,377 for the acceptance of such revision and 21,234 against it.

PREAMBLE.

The People of Connecticut acknowledging with gratitude, the good providence of God, in having permitted them to enjoy a free government; do, in order more effectually to define, secure, and perpetuate the liberties, rights and privileges which they have derived from their ancestors; hereby, after a careful consideration and revision, ordain and establish the following constitution and form of civil government.

ARTICLE FIRST.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established,

WE DECLARE,

Sec. 1. That all men when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man, or set of men are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and they have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient.

Sec. 5. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Sec. 6. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech or of the press.

Sec. 7. In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

Sec. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable searches or seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favour; and in all prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury. He shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, but by due course of law. And no person shall be holden to answer for any crime, the punishment of which may be death or imprisonment for life, unless on a presentment or an indictment of a grand jury; except in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger.

Sec. 10. No person shall be arrested, detained or punished, except in cases clearly warranted by law.

Sec. 11. The property of no person shall be taken for public use, without just compensation therefor.

Sec. 12. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his person, property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed.

Sec. 14. All prisoners shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it; nor in any case, but by legislature.

Sec. 15. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony, by the legislature.

Sec. 16. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

"All Sovereign, private civilian inhabitants shall have free access to all judicial courts of the several states. All clerks and / or deputy shall file all documents of paper for any and / or all-sovereign, private civilian inhabitants; free and without charge of fees." – Crandall vs. State of Nevada, 73 U.S. 35"

1. "For when the Revolution took place the people of each State became themselves sovereign" Martinet al v, The Lessee of Waddell, (1 342) 41 U. S. (1 6 Pet) 367, 4 1 0, 1 0 L.Ed 997, 1 0 1 3.)

2. "The (state) Constitution is the supreme law, written by the supreme power of the state, the people themselves." Re Gorham-Fayette Local School Dist., 20 Ohio Misc. 222, 49 Ohio Ops. 2d 143, 250 N.E. 2d 1 04; State ex rel. Weinberger v. Miller, 87 Ohio St. 1 2, 99 NE. 1 078.

3. "The Constitution is the voice of the people speaking in their sovereign capacity, and it must be heeded; when the Constitution speaks with reference to a particular matter, it must be given effect as the paramount law of the land." People v. Parks, 58 cal. 624.

4. "Sovereignty itself is, of course, not subject to law, for its is the author and source of law; but in our system, while sovereign powers are delegated to the agencies of government, sovereignty itself remains with the people, by whom and for whom all government exists and acts. And the law is the definition and limitation of power." Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 1 1 8 US 356.

5. "Under our system the people, who were there (in England) called subjects are here the Sovereign . . . their rights, whether collective or individual, are not bound to give way to a sentiment of loyalty to the person of a monarch. The citizen here (in America) knows no person, however in years to those in power, or however powerful himself to whom he need yield the rights which the law secures to him . . . " United States vs. Lee, 1 06 U.S. 1 96 at 208 .

6. "Here (in America) sovereignty rests with the people." *Chisolm Ex'r. vs. Georgia* 1 L.ed (2 Dall) 415, 472.7. "It is true that at (English) common-law the duty of the Attorney General was to represent the King, he being the embodiment of the state. But under the democratic form of government now prevailing the people [are] King, so the Attorney General's duties are to that Sovereign rather than to the machinery of government." *Hancock vs Carry Alcorn Mining Co. Inc.*, Ky. ,503 S. W. 2d 710, Kentucky Constitution section 4, Commonwealth Ex Rel. Hancock vs Paxton Kentucky. ,516 S. W. 2d page 867(2) clause 3.

8. "Local laws or ordinances enacted by a city must be consistent with the state Constitution." *Bell v. Vaughn*, 155 Fla. 551, 21 So. 2d 31, *Evans v. Berry*, 262 N.Y. 61, 186 N.E. 203, 89 A.L.R. 387.

9. "It is the duty of all officials, whether legislative, judicial, executive, administrative, or ministerial, to so perform every official act as not to violate Constitutional provisions." *Montgomery v. State*, 55 Fla. 97, 45 So. 879.

10. See: *Johnson V. Zerbst*, 304 U.S., 458 468. If the BILL of RIGHTS is not complied with, the court no longer has jurisdiction to process. The judgment.....pronounced by a court without jurisdiction is VOID... The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

"Beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of Facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to Relief." *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 355 U.S. 45-46 (1957). See *Dioguardi v. Durning*, 139 F.2d 774 (CA2 1944).

"Republican Government is defined as one which the POWER of SOVEREIGNTY are vested in the People and are Exercised by the People either directly, or through representatives chosen by the People, to whom those Power are specifically delegated." (Black's law Dictionary, 6th edition, pg. 965)

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS:

Boyd v. United, 116 U.S. 616 at 635 (1885)

Justice Bradley, "It may be that it is the obnoxious thing in its mildest form; but illegitimate and unconstitutional practices get their first footing in that way; namely, by silent approaches and slight deviations from legal modes of procedure. This can only be obviated by adhering to the rule that constitutional provisions for the security of persons and property should be liberally construed. A close and literal construction deprives them of half their efficacy, and leads to gradual depreciation of the right, as if it consisted more in sound than in substance. It is the duty of the Courts to be watchful for the Constitutional Rights of the Citizens, and against any stealthy encroachments thereon. Their motto should be *Obsta Principiis*."

Downs v. Bidwell, 182 U.S. 244 (1901)

"It will be an evil day for American Liberty if the theory of a government outside supreme law finds lodgement in our constitutional jurisprudence. No higher duty rests upon this Court than to exert its full authority to prevent all violations of the principles of the Constitution."